THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1775. [NUMBER 1085.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

& PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d April 1775.
Flour at 16/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 0	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
Flour	16 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	14 0	Salt	2/3 to 3 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Moläſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35 3

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	21	1	after 5	19	before 6	
Friday	22	2	5	18	6	
Saturday	)	3	5	17	6	Laſt Qr. Saturday.
Sunday	24	3	5	16	6	
Monday	25	4	5	15	6	
Tueſday	26	5	5	14	6	
Wedneſday	27	6	5	13	6	

Days 13 Hours 22 Min. the 20th.

BY AUCTION,

At the Houſe of Garret Van Gelder, near the Lutheran Church, in the Broadway,

ON Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the morning, will begin the ſale of

A neat Aſſortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Belonging to the eſtate of Collin Van Gelder, deceaſed, conſiſting of Mahogany Deſks, Cheſts of Drawers, Cupboards, Tables; Plate, Looking Glaſſes, &c. and a variety of good Kitchen Furniture, &c &c. &c.

To be ſold at private Sale,

A large quantity of Old Braſs, with ſeveral ready made articles in the Braſs Foundery way,—ſuch as Braſs Andirons, Hanging Tevrets, Andirons Heads &c. &c.

RUN AWAY *from the Subſcriber, living in Reading Town, Hunterdon County, Weſt New-Jerſey, on Saturday Night the 15th Inſtant, an indented Servant Man, named* HUGH SMITH, *about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, greyiſh Eyes, light Hair; his left Shoulder a little hanging, having been ſhot through with a Ball, as the Scars appear very plain, before and behind, juſt below the Shoulder bone. Had on and took with him, a raiſh brown Cloth Coat, nearly new, ſlaſh Sleeves, with 4 Buttons nearly under the Cuff, the Pocket Flaps buttoning upward; a Caſtor Hat, a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, a blue Lappel Jacket with Steel glazed Buttons; one Pair of Silk Stockings, one Pair of pale bluiſh Stockings, 4 white ſhirts, his budget a check bag with a ſtring, old Shoes with plated Buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, or delivers him to any of the Subſcribers, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by us the Subſcribers, who bought him to teach a School. Witneſs*

Thomas Stout,
James Van Der Veer.
Caſper Burger.
James Vanſickle.
John Vanſickle.

85 85
April 19th, 1775.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbidden to entertain, or carry away the ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer it at their Peril.

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,

Living between the College and the North River, in Murray Street, near Mount-Pleaſant, formerly called Vauxhall,

BEING fully convinced that for ſome time paſt, ſeveral diſtillers in the city have underſold me in Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, and by that means have got away part of my cuſtomers; I beg leave to inform the public, my friends, and cuſtomers, that I can afford to ſell ſaid liquors on as cheap terms as any other can theirs, of an equal quality. I believe it cannot be denied, that I was the firſt diſtiller that ever made brandy and Geneva for ſale in this province, and conſequently have been the means of introducing a buſineſs, whereby the country ſaves annually large ſums of money that muſt otherwiſe have gone to foreign parts. To convince the public that my terms of ſale will be as reaſonable as thoſe of any other perſon whatever, I ſhall mention the prices I will now ſell at, and ſhall continue to do ſo until I advertiſe to the contrary; at the ſame time, I do aſſure all thoſe who may incline to favour me with their cuſtom, that if any other perſon ſells liquors of equal quality with mine, cheaper than the rates underneath, I will immediately ſell for the ſame price, being fully determined not to be underſold by any perſon whatever. The great demand for my liquors in moſt parts of North America, &c. is a ſufficient proof of their excellence.

I will now ſell as follows, for CASH:

Brandy and Gin at 4s. 2d per gallon.

Clove, orange, and anniſeed waters, as alſo Dr. Stephens's and all fours, at 2s 6d. per gallon.

Likewiſe, raſberry and cherry brandy, cherry-rum, ſhrub, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-York rum, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms.

I am moſt gratefully thankful to my friends and cuſtomers for their many paſt favours, and am determined to uſe every means in my power to continue their friendſhip; and though I have lowered the prices of my brandy, Geneva, and cordials conſiderably, yet I ſhall ſtill make my brandy and Geneva of a full quality, and high proof, as uſual; nor ſhall I diminiſh the goodneſs of my cordials in any reſpect whatever, being fully convinced, that conſiderable ſales, attended with a quick return, though ſmall profits, will anſwer the deſired end, of the public's 82—

Very obliged, and humble Servant,
New-York, Feb. 10, 1775. R. DEANE.

Mr. HOLT, *New-York, April* 3, 1775.

HAND-BILLS have been diſperſed, and advertiſements to the ſame purport, have appeared in the public papers, accuſing many Cordial Diſtillers in this City, of no leſs crime than a breach of promiſe, of which I declare myſelf innocent.

No Diſtiller, till ſaid hand-bills appeared, (as I know of) ever attempted to injure himſelf and others, by reducing the price of liquors; and at the ſame time endeavouring to perſuade the public, that they ſhall be of as good quality as before.

The quality, not the name of a liquor, muſt fix the price; Therefore I beg you will make it known, through the channel of your paper, to all my friends, cuſtomers, and others, That I will ſell my Cordials, &c. at lower and higher rates than are ſet forth in ſaid hand-bills, (and will warrant them as good at the prices as can be bought) full proof, high proof, excellent proof, ſuperlative proof; and for the proof of the truth of what I advance, let my liquors be proved

GREGORY SPRINGALL,
DISTILLER,
Near the upper end of Chapel Street,
Will ſell for CASH,

Gin, 4/. 4/6d. 5/. per Gallon
Brandy, 4/. 4/3d. 4/9d. 5/.
Carraway, 3/. 3/6d.
Anniſeed, 2/6d 2/9d. 3/. per gallon,
Double diſtilled, anniſeed } 2/6d.
Clove, Orange, Dr Stevens, All Fours, } 2/4d. 2/6. 2/ 9d. 3/.

With all other ſorts of Liquors uſually diſtilled in this City.——LIKEWISE,
Holland Geneva, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India & N. York, RUM, Wines, Grocery, &c.
83——

MR HOLT,
If any Advertiſement is attempted to be put in your Paper by Mr. Deane, beſide the publication with the prices of his liquors, pleaſe to inform the public, that ſuch Advertiſement ſhall be fully anſwered in your next, by *Gregory Springall.*

MR. GREGORY SPRINGALL.

SEEING an advertiſement of yours in Mr. Holt's paper of the 6th inſtant, wherein I think myſelf injured by your reflections on certain hand bills and advertiſements of mine, (for there were none publiſhed lately by any other diſtiller) I muſt take the liberty in reply, to vindicate my character from the aſperſions therein contained.

In your firſt paragraph, you ſay, "hand bills "have been diſperſed, and advertiſements to the "ſame purport, accuſing many cordial diſtillers in "this city, of no leſs a crime, than a breach of promiſe, of which I declare myſelf innocent." As to this aſſertion, impeaching many cordial Diſtillers of a breach of promiſe; I think it very extraordinary, nothing in the hand bills or Advertiſements appearing to give it the leaſt countenance; and what could induce you to publiſh ſo palpable a miſtake, to call it by no other name, let the public, after reading the ſaid hand bills and Advertiſements you allude to, determine. So far was I from accuſing them of any breach of promiſe, that I do aſſure you, it never entered my thoughts, nor did any excepting yourſelf, leave it in my power or in any body's elſe, to my knowledge

The reaſon for this exception, I believe, you are not unacquainted with, though the public may; therefore, I think it expedient to inform them, that ſome time laſt winter, yourſelf and all the Cordial Diſtillers in this city, (Mr. Greſwold excepted) met for the purpoſe of ſettling a regular plan of unanimity for the general ſatisfaction of all concerned: At which time, ſuch a plan was agreed upon, and we all promiſed to meet on that night ſen'night, in order to have it executed; which promiſe, I muſt tell you, was ſtrictly fulfilled by all who made it, excepting yourſelf; who, although we ſent twice for you, neither came, nor ſent any apology, which prevented our much deſired plan taking place. How then you can declare, in a public paper, your innocence of a breach of promiſe, is not a little aſtoniſhing; and the Public will pleaſe to obſerve, that the above mentioned engagement, was the only one we were under to each other, for above theſe 12 months laſt paſt. I do aſſure you, Sir, it is with great regret, that I have been thus obliged to ſet this matter in a juſt light; nor ſhould I have ever thought of it, had you not extorted it from me, and made it indiſpenſably neceſſary for my own juſtification.—Indeed, ſo far were my Advertiſements from accuſing many Cordial Diſtillers of any breach of Promiſe, that you muſt know, they have not even accuſed yourſelf, although with propriety they might.

In your ſecond paragraph, you affirm that "no "diſtiller, till ſaid hand bills appeared, (as I know "of) ever attempted to injure himſelf and others "by reducing liquors; and at the ſame time en"deavouring to perſuade the public that they "ſhall be of as good quality as before." As to my being the firſt, who ever attempted to injure myſelf and others, by reducing the price of liquors, I utterly deny it; and am ſorry you ſhould oblige me to declare, what I know relative to that matter; which in ſhort is as follows, viz. that you Mr. Springall, have declared, antecedent to thoſe advertiſements you mention, that you ſold cordials at 2/ 4d. per gallon; the truth of which can be fully proved, if requiſite. And you muſt know, that other diſtillers at our aforeſaid meeting, laſt winter, did alſo declare that they had ſold cordial at 2/ 4d. per gallon likewiſe; and I am ſure they have honour enough not to deny the ſame. And as to myſelf, whom you, only, and in an unfriendly manner, accuſe of being the firſt who lowered the prices of liquors; I now declare, that I never ſold any cordials for leſs than 2/ 9d. per gallon, till only about 3 weeks ago; which if doubted, can be ſufficiently proved; and alſo that the quality of liquors is as good now as ever: For though I have lowered my prices, I have not the quality, which you ſeem to inſinuate. As to your third paragraph, I ſhall ſay nothing againſt it; every man having a right to praiſe and recommend his liquors as he thinks proper: But, Sir, permit me to give you this friendly advice, that you may be cautious for the future, in bringing accuſations againſt any man, unadviſedly, through any motive whatever; leſt that in ſo doing, you ſhould injure yourſelf much more than any body elſe. I would alſo recommend, that you ſhould be very cautious how you publiſh a prohibited article for ſale, eſpecially when you know, that it is againſt the intereſt of your profeſſion to have any ſuch imported —

Sir, I have only to add that it is my conſtant deſire to live in friendſhip with you and all men.

April 12, 1775. RICHARD DEANE.

N B I have ſhewn the above Advertiſement to ſeveral Cordial Diſtillers, of this city; the contents of which, reſpecting the whole, they believe to be the real truth. 84—87

[Continued from our laſt.]

CHARLES TOWN, January 17.

Tenth. THAT a Committee be choſen in every pariſh, town and diſtrict, by thoſe who contribute towards the general tax, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this Aſſociation, and when it ſhall be made to appear, to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any perſon, within the limits of their appointment, has violated this Aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publickly known and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty, and thenceforth we will reſpectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Eleventh. That the Committee of correſpondence do frequently inſpect the entries of the cuſtom houſe, and inform the Committees of the other provinces, from time to time, of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to this Aſſociation.

Twelfth. That all manufactories of this province be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantages be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

And we do ſolely bind ourſelves, and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this Aſſociation until American grievances are redreſſed.

The foregoing Aſſociation, being determined upon by the Congreſs, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof, and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.—John Glen, Chairman; Noble W. Jones, Samuel Farly, Ambroſe Wright, Peter Tondee, Thomas Lee, William Young, John M'Clure, Archibald Bullock, John Houſtoun, Joſeph Habersham, George Houſtoun, Edward Telfair, William Gibbons, Peter Bard, D. Zubly, jun. James De Veaux, Joſeph Clay, Philip Box, William Ewen, George Walton, John Stirk, Iſaac Young, Robert Rae, Robert Hamilton, Edmund Bugg, William Glaſcock, John Germany, I. Marbury, Hugh Middleton, Samuel Germany, John Wereat, Jonathan Cochran, George M'Intoſh, Raymond Demere, William Jones James Cochran, Joſeph Gibbons, Francis Henry Harris, Samuel Eibert, Henry Harris, Jones, William Lord, John Mann, David Lewis, George Wyche. *In Congreſs, Savannah, Georgia, Jan.* 23, 1775.

To D. C. Eſq; No. 2.

Dear Sir,

SINCE the writing of No. 1, we have been agreeably entertained with intelligence from London, favourable to the good cauſe, in which, not only theſe colonies, but Great-Britain, and all her other dependences are ſo deeply intereſted. I congratulate you, and the reſt of the friends to the conſtitution, on the receipt of theſe, and every other appearance in our favour. Permit me to enumerate a few of theſe: For a proper and general attention to them, would do much toward ſtrengthening our union, and defeating the baſe deſigns of thoſe who oppoſe the general good. And the firſt thing to be remarked, is the greatneſs of the union ſubſiſting among ourſelves, on which, under providence, depends our greateſt hope of ſucceſs. This union appeared remarkably, in the ſentiments of all the colonies reſpecting the propriety and neceſſity of appointing Delegates to meet in general Congreſs. And ſince, in their appointing ſo many men, who, when met, were ſo exactly ſuited to one another in ſentiments, as they in fact were. For when Repreſentatives are properly choſen, without bribery or any other undue influence, they naturally carry with them the ſentiments of their electors, from whom they alſo receive the outlines of their conduct in general directions.—When theſe Delegates met, they began their ſolemn and important buſineſs, by bowing themſelves before the great Sovereign of the univerſe, to whom they could with a pure conſcience appeal, as to the juſtice of their cauſe. And on whom they, in the uſe of proper means, depended, for all that aſſiſtance, which was neceſſary to enſure ſucceſs, And for this they humbly implored the divine clemency and goodneſs. At the ſame time, or as near it, as the provinces could judge, there were many hundreds of congregations of their conſtituents beſeeching Almighty Goodneſs for the ſame divine aid. They believed their cauſe was his, and could therefore go boldly to the throne of grace.

Here, Sir, is union. A continent on their knees imploring the alliance of a God! This is an appearance favourable to us. And in this view, the enemies of America might do well to remember the advice of Gamaliel — Let us revolve in our minds the proceedings of this Congreſs, and ſee what appearances here are, favourable to us.—Caution—juſtice—loyalty—knowledge—moderation—wiſdom—benevolence—deliberation—humanity—reſolution—fortitude—ſelf denial—ſelf defence—piety—and to crown the whole—a remarkable union in all theſe.—Antient Rome in her higheſt pitch of power and glory, never produced an aſſembly of worthies better qualified to govern an empire than theſe. The deſire of this Congreſs appears evidently to be, that all the diſturbances, diviſions, confuſions, ill will, and oppreſſion, in the whole of his Majeſty's dominions ſhould ceaſe; and that peace, union and harmony, with conſtitutional liberty, and a juſt dependence of one part on the other, ſhould exiſt, throughout the whole of this great empire. Which they deſire ſhould be governed, in all its parts, by his preſent Majeſty George III. and a proteſtant ſucceſſion in his family, together with ſuch other legiſlative powers, as are, by the Britiſh conſtitution, and Provincial charters, eſtabliſhed.—

No wiſe and good men, I conceive, when once truly and ſufficiently acquainted with their deſigns, as ſtated above, can wiſh that they ſhould be defeated. If we purſue this union in the reſolutions of the Congreſs to their being put into execution in the ſeveral united provinces, we ſhall find that it prevails againſt all oppoſition, and that the oppoſers of congreſſional meaſures are comparatively but very few.—I do not at preſent recollect more than three towns in the oppoſition in all the four provinces of New-England, and thoſe none of the moſt conſiderable. The names, in tenderneſs to the virtuous part of their inhabitants, are here omitted. However, conſidering the meaſures taken with them by their wiſer neighbours, it is very probable they will ſoon be brought to a ſenſe of their error, and will return to their duty —

In this and the ſouthern provinces, I believe, the oppoſition is as full as ſmall.—Some few places in the province of New-York are delinquent; but they appear to be returning to their duty.—The city and county of New-York have been eſteemed by far the moſt ſo: but by a late fair trial, it appears that there are more than five to one in favour of the Congreſs. And this probably will break the heart of all the oppoſition in America. The news from Great-Britain and the Weſt-India iſlands, ſo fa-

votable to us, will contribute much to the same valuable purpose. Some indeed have lately attempted to land goods in America contrary to the association of the Congress; but such is the vigilance of those excellent inspectors, the committees of New-York, and Elizabeth Town, and such the awful guilt of the delinquents, that they could not be hid. They have confessed their fault, and laid a heavy fine upon themselves for their base conduct.—Another person concerned in the same dark affair is also detected, and will, it is thought, be sufficiently punished. In fine, if we continue to pursue the wise measures of the Congress, the merchants and manufacturers in England, and the West India islanders will do all in their power to procure a redress of all our grievances. And we have great, great reason to hope, that by the favourable interposition of divine providence, their united endeavours, will soon produce the desired effect.—

I remain, dear Sir,
your's and the constitution's friend.
ESSEX.

New-Jersey, March 25, 1775.

On Tuesday evening arrived the Albany Snow, Sir William Johnson, Capt. Deane, in 30 days from England; and yesterday the Ship Samson, Capt. Coupar, both which vessels left the Downs together, about the 7th of March, and have brought London papers to the 4th ——Some accounts by these vessels mention, that the forces destined for, and on their way to America, were 11 regiments of foot, and two of Light Horse, on board 95 transports, with 17 sail of men of war, all victualled for 12 months; other accounts reduce the forces and ships to about half the above number. All accounts, however, agree, that the design of their coming, is to dragoon the British Colonies into a surrender of their liberty and property, and to destroy the English Constitution. *They who refuse to fight for their Liberty, deserve to be Slaves.*

From the London Evening Post, *February 25.*

A circumstantial Account of the important Debates in the American Committee on Lord North's Motion of Monday last.

ON Sunday evening a Treasury Letter, desiring an attendance in the House for the next day, was sent to the most active persons in opposition, as well as to all those who support Ministry; as Lord North had a motion of importance to make. It is unusual to send such letters to the Members who oppose. This message therefore occasioned much speculation. Early on Monday it was universally given out, that Lord North intended to move a *conciliatory* proposition, which would have a tendency to quiet the troubles that unhappily distract the British empire.

About four o'clock Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair in the American Committee. Lord North immediately rose, and having laid open his design in a speech of rather less than an hour, concluded with the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the Governor, Council, and Assembly, or General Court, of any of his Majesty's provinces, or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the conditions, circumstances, and situation of such province or colony for contributing their proportion to *the common defence* (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court, or General Assembly of such province or colony, and *disposable by Parliament*) and shall engage to make provision also for the *support of the civil government, and the administration of justice* in the said province or colony; it will be *proper*, if such proposal *shall be approved by his Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament*, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to *forbear*, in respect to *such* province or colony, to levy any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any further duty, tax, or assessment; except only such duties, as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce. The neat produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively"

The motion was supported by Governor Pownal, Mr. Jenkinson, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Wedderburne.

The principal arguments used by these Gentlemen, and particularly by Lord North in favour of the proposition, were the following; "That in the late Address of the two Houses, a promise was given to redress the grievances of the Americans. It was indeed impossible to define what parliament ought to deem a real grievance, among the many factious complaints of the Americans. But as there was one point upon which they and others were most particularly clamorous, the matter of Taxation, it would be proper to come to a fair and indulgent explanation on that subject; and as many new restrictions on the trade of the Americans have been already proposed, and as many more were intended, in that situation, the Colonies ought fairly to know what they are to expect, and what is expected from them.

Justice and policy, he said, required, that every person under any government should be compelled to become contributory to that Government, according to his ability, and to the support he derives from it. This principle ought to extend to the Colonies, and to all other dependencies of this Empire, just as much as to any part of Great Britain; and the slightest relaxation of an penal or restrictive statutes, now made or hereafter to be made, in consequence of their disobedience and contumacy, ought not to be so much as listened to, until they come to Parliament, and offer such contributions, as that Sovereign Judge and Legislator should decide to be their just and fair proportion towards the common defence of the whole empire; and that this offer must be understood as *the condition upon which we are to accept their allegiance.*

This proposition ought not to be settled by a *Congress*. Such a mode could only tend to promote factious combinations in the Colonies; who, as Colonies, have no sort of relation among themselves. They are all the Colonies of Great Britain; and it is through her alone that they have any relation to each other.

At present the *Quota* which each Colony ought to pay, cannot be settled; but the proportions, (when the Americans come to make their offers) must be adjusted upon the following standard;—the wealth and population of each Colony;—its advantages relatively to the other Colonies;—and its proportion to the wealth and other advantages taken together with her burthens and necessities of Great Britain.

There had been much talk of the restrictions on the trade of the Colonies; but when the Goods which they take from this country only because they are the best and cheapest, shall be deducted from the account of restriction, the Americans will have but little ground for exemption on that account; and they will be found so much on a par with the inhabitants of Great Britain in commercial advantages, that reason and justice require they should be put on a par with regard to their contributions; and to pay (after the above deduction) *full as much in taxes as the people of Great Britain.* Seventy millions of debt in the last war was incurred *solely* on their account; and in equity the Americans ought to bear at least their fair proportion of it. The army and navy of England are employed for their protection in common with the rest of the Empire; they ought therefore to contribute both to the army and navy, and when a fleet is sent to the East Indies, the Colonies ought to pay their share of the charges, just as well as when it is stationed on the coast of North-America: For this force being for the common benefit, the Colonies are virtually included in the protection derived from it, wherever it is employed.

As to the *mode* of taxation, provided the substantial supply is obtained, it is our interest to indulge the colonies in this particular as much as we can; partly because we may not be as knowing in the *detail* as the American assemblies, and we may oppress when we meant only to tax; and partly, because it has been found almost impossible for parliament to lay taxes there, which would produce any thing in any degree adequate to their purposes.

Lord North confessed, that he rather imagined this proposition would not be to the *taste* of the Americans; and would not be complied with by several of the Colonies. However, if but *one* of them submitted, that *one* link of the chain would be broken; and if so, the whole would inevitably fall to pieces. This separation would restore our Empire; and *divide et impera* was a maxim never held unfair or unwise in government. If this hope should be frustrated, and that the proposition should do *no good in America, it will not however fail of doing good in England.* First it will stand as an eternal monument of the wisdom and clemency, of the humanity and justice, of British government.—Secondly, it will shew to the traders and manufacturers of England, the temper and moderation of parliament, and the obstinacy and disaffection of the Americans; and will of course support them under the decay and loss of trade, and all the miseries of war. They will bear with patience all these temporary losses, when they are assured that they are incurred for the sake of a large revenue, which is to ease them from the many and heavy taxes which at present oppress their industry.—Thirdly, it will animate the officers and soldiers we send out to America to a vigorous and manly exertion of their native courage, without doubt or scruple, when they are assured they no longer fight for phantom, and a vain, empty point of honour, but for a substantial benefit to their country, which is to relieve her in her greatest exigence.

That this is putting the quarrel at last upon a proper ground—a dispute for revenue—a dispute to compel America to come to the relief of Great Britain. That it was no conceding proposition—but what true policy must suggest, if they had actually subdued America, and had her prostrate at their feet. That it is not to abandon the authority of parliament, but to confirm it; it is to enforce it in the most effectual manner, and for the most essential objects;—because the *taxing power* is, by this *resolution*, in the *hands of parliament*; and to be *exercised* merely according to its *discretion*. All the vigorous measures, either by penal laws, or by the military force, are to go on exactly as before; and no further relaxation whatsoever is intended. This is the *ultimatum.*'

If it should seem to be abandoning the high ground taken in the address, or to be contrary to the assurances so frequently given, "that no terms should be held out to America previous to its submission," this is nothing (said Lord North) but what is common. The greatest powers have done it. In the war of the succession it was a fundamental point, that no Prince of the house of Bourbon should ever sit on the throne of Spain. This was several times repeated, and in the most solemn manner—such policies are necessary to gain, or to animate allies—yet all the powers which composed this confederacy yielded; and a prince of the house of Bourbon did sit, and one of the same house does now sit on the throne of Spain. In the Spanish war of 1739 we declared, that we would never treat with Spain until she had given up the point of search. Yet peace was made without her giving up this point, and the search continues. Lord North added to these, several other instances, in which great powers had abandoned their pretensions, and disappointed the hopes they had held out to their allies.

Such is the substance of the plan, and of arguments used in support of it. The House, at first seemed strangely agitated and divided. Almost all of those who usually support Ministry, manifested so great a dislike of the measure, that many apprehended, Lord North, on the division, would be found in a minority. On the other hand, several in opposition seemed unwilling to vote against any thing which carried with it even the name of conciliation with the Colonies. However, as the debate proceeded, the true nature and purpose of the proposition were more fully developed. The opposition to it went different ways, and on totally different grounds. On one side, it was opposed by Mr Welbore Ellis, Vice Treasurer of Ireland; by the Solicitor General of Scotland; by Mr Adams, Mr. Ackland, and some others of the ministerial members.

Mr. Ellis declared, that possibly he might differ from every other gentleman, and stand quite single. But it was his opinion, the House would be sunk, by the acceptance of the noble Lord's motion, into the lowest state of degradation. A very few days ago no less than three hundred of them had carried up to the Lords an Address, declaring all the Colonies in a state of disobedience, and one of them in actual rebellion;—an Address offering their lives and fortunes for the suppression of that rebellion;—an Address making the previous submission of the Americans, in their humble petition to Parliament, and their acknowledgment of its authority, conditions indispensable to all redress of grievances, real or imaginary. In a few days after, without any reason assigned, without any known variation of circumstances, without any petition, submission, or acknowledgment whatsoever, for the House to come to a resolution directly contrary to the former, was the most humiliatory stroke to the dignity of Parliament, which in his long experience he had ever remembered. Nothing could so highly reflect upon its courage, honour, wisdom, and consistency;—but as the subject was full of irritation, and as he was afraid, though a very old member, that he might be betrayed into some improper expressions, he chose to sit down without further discussion of a matter, which indeed spoke so fully for itself.

The same line of argument was taken by the other gentlemen on the court side, who opposed the motion upon the principle of its inconsistency with all the former declarations of Administration, and with the late Address of both Houses of Parliament.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had opposed all measures of severity towards America, declared, with a marked solemnity, that they came to the House on the report of the change of measures, with a full resolution of supporting any thing, which might lead in any way towards conciliation—but that they found the proposition altogether insidious in its nature, and therefore purposely rendered to the last degree obscure and perplexed in its language. Instead of being at all fitted to produce peace, it was calculated to increase the disorders and confusions in America;—and therefore that they never could consent to it.

On this side the debate was supported with remarkable force and spirit, by Mr. T. Townshend, Mr. Fox, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunning, and Lord John Cavendish.

They readily admitted with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor General of Scotland, that the proposition was a contradiction to every thing that Parliament had declared; a shameful prevarication in Ministers; and a mean departure from every declaration they had made. They were however willing to purchase peace by any humiliation of Ministers, and by what was of far more moment, even by the humiliation of Parliament. That the measure was mean indeed, but not at all conciliatory. One benefit, however, was derived from it, for (said *Mr. Fox*) it has re established the credit, and signalized the power, of the true constitutional Whiggish principle of resistance. This had already reduced the proudest tyranny; had made it renounce its high declarations, and stoop to meanness and fraud, the sure forerunner of rout and dismay. That as Lord North had already been staggered into this unheard of act of irresolution and inconstancy, there might be some hope of his proceeding to others which might be really lenient; if it were not the nature of inconsistency, not to proceed in any certain track; and that the same want of a fixed principle which led him to renounce his first plan, might induce him perhaps as suddenly to return to it.

That the mode of argument on the side of ministry was the most ridiculous that ever had been known in parliament. They attempted to prove to one side of the house, that the measure was a concession; and to the other, that it was a strong assertion of authority—just on the silly principles of the *tea act*, which to Great Britain was to be a duty of supply, to the Americans a tax of regulation.

They were likewise (they said) astonished at another extraordinary phenomenon. To this day, during the whole course of the American debates, the ministry have daily and hourly denied their having any sort of contest about an American revenue. That the whole was a dispute for obedience to trade laws, and to the general legislative authority. Now they turn short—and to console our manufacturers, and animate our soldiers, they tell them for the *first* time, "the dispute *is put on its true footing*, and that the grand contest is, not for empty honour but substantial revenue" But manufacturers and soldiers will not be so consoled, or so animated; because the revenue is as much an empty phantom, as the honour; and the whole scheme of the resolution is oppressive, absurd, and impracticable—and, what indeed the ministers confess, the Americans will not accept. It is oppressive; because it was never the complaint of the Americans that the *mode* of taxation was not left to themselves; but that neither the amount and *quantum* of the grant, nor the *application* was in their free choice. This was their complaint, and their complaint was just. What else is it to be taxed by act of a parliament in which they are not represented, but for parliament to settle the *proportion* of the payment, and the *application* of the money? This is the purport of the present resolution. If an act of parliament compelled the city of *Amsterdam*, to raise an hundred thousand pounds, is not Amsterdam as effectually taxed without its consent, as if duties to that amount were laid upon that city? To leave them the mode may be of some ease as to the *collection*; but it is nothing to the *freedom of granting*; in which the colonies are so far from being relieved by this resolution, that their condition is to be ten times worse than ever.

For the minority contended, that it is far a more oppressive mode of taxing, than that hitherto used. For here no determinate demand is made. The Colonies are to be held in durance by troops, fleets, and armies, until singly and separately they shall do—what? until they shall offer to contribute to a service which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot guess, on a standard, which they are so far from being able to ascertain, that Parliament which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held prisoners of war, unless they consent to a *ransom*, by bidding at an auction against each other, and against themselves, until the King and Parliament shall strike down the hammer, and say "enough"

This species of *auction* to be terminated not at the discretion of the bidder, but at the will of the sovereign power, was a kind of absurd tyranny, which they challenged the Ministers to produce any example of, in the practice of this or of any other nation. What was said to be most like this method of setting the Colony Assemblies at guessing what contribution might be most agreeable to us in some future time, was the tyranny of Nebuchadnezzar, who having forgot a dream of his, ordered the assemblies of his wise men on pain of death, not only to interpret his dream, but to *tell him what his dream was.*

To set the impracticability and absurdity of this scheme in the stronger light, they asked, in case an Assembly made an offer, which should not be thought sufficient by parliament, was not the business to walk back again to America? and so on backwards and forwards as often as the offer displeased parliament? and thus, instead of obtaining peace by this proposition, all our distractions and confusions will be increased tenfold, and continued for ever.

It was said indeed by the Minister, that this scheme will disunite the Colonies.—Tricks in government had sometimes, it was admitted, been successful; but never, when they were known, avowed, and hackneyed.

That the Boston Port Bill was a declared cheat, and accordingly far from succeeding; it was the very first thing that united all the Colonies against us, from Nova Scotia to Georgia.

As to the pretended justice of this extorted contribution, from the debt incurred on the sole account of America, *Col. Barre* said, it was false and futile. We must defend our dominions wherever they are attacked by our enemies—but to charge the part attacked as the cause of the burthen brought on by that defence, is ridiculous.—It was not the ambition of the Colonies, but the designs of France aiming at an Empire in America, which caused that debt.

The idea of deducting the value of Goods supposed to be taken by the Colonists, because we sold cheap, at a time when we did not suffer the Colonies to make the trial; and by such arithmetick, to deduce the propriety of their paying in nearly an equal proportion with the people of England, (they said) was of a piece with the rest of the policy and the argument of this profound pro ject.

Mr. Burke, strongly declared against any scheme, which *began* by any mode of extorting Revenue. That every benefit, natural, or political, must be had in the nature of things, and in its proper season. Revenue from a free people must be the *consequence* of peace, not the *condition* on which it is to be obtained. That if we attempt to assert this order, we shall have neither peace nor Revenue. If we are resolved to eat our grapes, crude and sour, instead of obtaining nourishment, we shall only set an edge on our own teeth, and those of our posterity for ever.

They all urged, therefore, for the reconsideration until it could be brought to some agreement with common sense: They moved, "that the Chairman do now leave the Chair, and have leave to sit again."

The Minister, distracted by an opposition from such opposite quarters, seemed ready to sink under it. His allies seemed on the point of desertion, until the great *Bute standard* was displayed by *Sir Gilbert Elliot*, when most of them fell again into order, and though ashamed and mortified voted for the Minister.

The instantaneous effect of the few words spoken by the *Standard Bearer*, after *Lord North* had been five times on his legs, and only made matters worse and worse, was painted by *Mr. Dunning* in a vein of the most delicate irony.

The Numbers upon the division, were:

Ayes 275.——Noes 88.

The 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments, (which have been for some time talked of to embark next for America,) have received orders for *immediate* embarkation, which makes the present reinforcement to consist of one regiment of dragoons, and seven of infantry.

We are assured that a Great Personage, has insisted, that no Colonel whatever, of any of the regiments intended for America, or at present there, shall stay from their corps.

We are assured from undoubted authority that the three Major Generals, and the troops, both horse and foot that are destined for America, are to embark with all possible expedition.

Six independent companies of Invalids, are only to be raised; all the officers are settled.

Let what will be thrown out either in the Upper or Lower Robinhood, by the two Lords in Office, or by the *Scotch* runners without doors; we can venture to assure our readers, from the best intelligence, that no English or Irishmen will enter or list at this juncture; so general is their abhorrence to being sent *on a Scotch errand*, to butcher their countrymen and fellow soldiers in North-America.

The petition of the city of London against the New England Restraining Bill was presented, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Read a second time, in the House of Commons, and committed, the bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the North American Colonies, and also to restrain them from fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, &c.

It is confidently asserted, that the Ministry have received certain information that the French are bent upon a war, as soon as ever they shall be in a condition to commence hostilities; and that their fixed intention is to make England the theatre of it, by carrying the sword into the heart of the kingdom.—*Pub. Led.*

The BLACK ACT,

First Reading,

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday, Feb. 10.

IT was resolved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the Provinces of Massachusetts-Bay and New Hampshire, the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and Providence Plantation, in North America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain conditions, and for a time to be limited.

Lord North, said, that as the Americans had refused to trade with this kingdom, it was but just, that we should not suffer them to trade with any other nation. That the restraints of the act of navigation, were their charter; and the several relaxations of that law, were so many acts of grace and favour; which, when the colonies ceased to merit, it was reasonable that the British legislature should recal. In particular he said, that the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, and the other banks, and all the others in America, was the undoubted right of Great-Britain. Therefore we might dispose of them as we pleased.

That altho' the two houses had not declared all Massachusetts-Bay in rebellion, they had declared, that there is rebellion in that province. It was *just*, therefore to deprive *that* province of its fisheries.

March 1. Yesterday morning arrived a mail from New York, brought by the Mercury packet, Capt. Dillon, after a passage of 22 days, to Falmouth,

The lower assembly broke up yesterday at five o'clock, having gone thro' the Newfoundland fishery bill, and made several amendments, which are to be reported on Monday.

It is said that orders are sent from the Admiralty for a clean frigate to hold herself in readiness to sail at the shortest notice, which is to take a Nobleman of abilities over to New York, in order to improve and confirm the conciliating spirit which has taken place there, by giving the inhabitants the strongest assurances from government of protection, and every other encouragement which they can reasonably desire.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for the men of war designed to sail for Boston, to be ready at Spithead by the 12th instant, by which time the three Generals will be ready to embark with their troops.

Three thousand butts of porter are ordered on board the fleet bound to Boston, for the use of the army which are already there, who are in a bad state of health for want of beer, &c.

The transports lately taken up, to carry troops to Boston, have received orders to take in three months additional provisions, stores &c. from which it is conjectured, that their destination is further to the southward than given out. Indeed the frequent and various complaints of the insolence of the Spanish cruisers to our trading ships in the West Indies, may well justify such a surmise.

March 4. The last accounts from New-York have flung the patriots on their backs, and it is now imagined that the different plans of the Premier, which are intended to be put in execution, will meet with little or no opposition.

A correspondent asks, how the present measures can be reconciled with the well known piety of one great officer, the professed benevolence of another, the good sense of a third, and the timidity of the ——.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

This Day the Deputies from the several Counties, Precincts, and Townships of this Colony, are to meet and hold a Provincial Convention in this City.

Extract of a Letter dated in London, the 2d of March, 1775. received by Captain Couper.

"The friends of America, on the arrival of the packet, were much alarmed at a report that New-York was disaffected to the common cause, and had determined to break the resolves of the Congress, especially that of non-importation; however, we had the pleasure, from the best accounts, to find it otherwise, and that we had little reason to fear the late resolutions of your Assembly, would produce any change in your proceedings.——I have now to inform you, that notwithstanding all we could do, the Fishery Bill was yesterday read the third time, and passed the House of Commons, whereby a stop is to be put to all the fisheries on the 1st of July, except the whale fishery, which is to be continued to the 1st of November. Every impartial man must, in his heart, condemn a bill so replete with inhumanity and cruelty; and it will be an everlasting stain on the annals of our *pious* Sovereign, who from the best accounts, is the grand promoter of these proceedings. We hope the firmness of your countrymen will evince to all the world, your just sense of measures so unjust; and will, in due season, retort them with vengeance, on the guilty heads of the enemies of the British Empire."

We hear by Capt. Couper, that his Excellency Governour Tryon, our Governour, was shortly to embark for New York.

[We have no papers from Boston by yesterday's post.—The Report is, that as the Printers were moving their Types out of town, the packages were stopped and broken open by the Soldiery, and the Letters scattered or thrown into disorder, so that no paper could be got ready for the Post.]

☞ We had not room to insert in this paper, a particular narrative of the proceedings of the inhabitants, relative to some of them who were concerned in procuring of, and assisting in the sending straw, plank, &c. to the troops at Boston; but it will be in our next.]

☞ This day comes on at the Coffee-House, the public sale of a tract of Land, containing about 2000 acres, with the improvements thereon, known by the name of Queensborough, two and a half miles from Hudson's River, and 50 miles from New-York, as advertised for some time in this paper.

To the PUBLIC and to the PRINTER.

WHEREAS the enemies to the English Constitution, and the rights and liberty of America, have endeavoured to the utmost of their power, to revile, and defame, the character of every man, who has honestly endeavoured to assert and maintain those rights and privileges which these traitors are striving to subvert and take away; hoping, by such vile practices, to destroy or lessen the influence of those who obstruct the execution of their wicked designs.—On this account, Captain Sears, who has long distinguished himself among the most zealous, steady, and disinterested friends and supporters of the Rights and Freedom of his Country, became exceedingly obnoxious to these enemies, who sought to agrandize themselves upon its ruins——They have therefore been extremely watchful to catch every opportunity, when by misrepresentation or direct falsehoods, they might bring an odium on his character, or expose him to contempt and ridicule.—But these devises, instead of answering the end designed, have hitherto recoiled upon their authors, and only served to exalt the character they were intended to depress.

Among other false reports propagated against Captain Sears, one was, that since shutting up the port of Boston, he, and his son in law, Mr. Paschal N. Smith, had loaded a vessel with Wheat, Flour, or other provisions for the supply of the King's troops at Boston.—The falsehood of this malicious report will sufficiently appear by the following affidavits, which the Printer is desired to publish in his next paper, by a number of

Friends to { Truth and Justice, Their Country and Captain Sears.

City of New-York, } ss. PERSONALLY appeared before me Benjamin Blagge, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and county of New-York, Isaac Sears, and Paschal N. Smith, of the said City, Merchants, who being severally sworn, depose and say, that since the shutting up of the Port of Boston, neither of them have, directly or indirectly, nor any other Person for or under them, supplied, or caused to be supplied, the Army at Boston, with any Manner or Kind of Provisions whatsoever; and that neither of them have received, nor in future expect to receive any Kind of Emolument or Advantage in any respect, from the Flour, Pease, and other Provisions shipped for the Use of the Army at Boston, since the shutting up the said Port of Boston.

ISAAC SEARS,
PASCHAL N. SMITH.

Sworn this 17th of April, 1775, before me
B. BLAGGE.

MR. HOLT,

Please to insert the following in your next, and you'll oblige a number of your readers in Fairfield County.

WHEREAS there was a certain number of resolves published in *James Rivington's Gazetteer* of the 23d of February, 1775, and said by said *Rivington* to be signed by 141 Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Redding, and the adjoining parts in the county of Fairfield and colony of Connecticut—And whereas said Resolves are injurious to the rights of this colony, and breathe a spirit of enmity and opposition to the rights and liberties of all America, and are in direct opposition to the Association of the Continental Congress; and notwithstanding said Resolutions were come into with a (seeming) view to secure to the said signers some extraordinary privileges and immunities; yet either thro' negligence in the Printer, or upon design of the Subscribers, said Signers names are not made public; and now, if there be any advantage in adopting those principles, we are willing they should be entitled thereto.—And for which end, and for the more effectual carrying into execution said Association, we have taken some pains, and by the assistance of him who carried said Resolves to said Printer, we have obtained the whole of said names. But as we mean not to publish the names of any except those that belong to said Redding, their names are as follow: viz. David Knap, Andrew Knap, Daniel Lyon, Nehemiah Seely, jun. Stephen Lacey, James Adams, Zacheus Morehouse, Ephraim Wilcock, Jabez Lyon, Prince Hawse, Andrew Patchen, Ezekiel Hill, David Manrow, Daniel Morehouse, Ephraim Deforest, Lazarus Beach, Seth Hull, Hezekiah Platt, Zebulon Platt, Timothy Platt, Lazarus Wheeler, Joshua Hall, Jonathan Knap, James Gray, Peter Lyon, John Drew, Jonathan Mecker, Samuel Hawley, Jonath n Mallery, jun. John Seymour, Jesse Bearsley, Darling Gyer, Ebenezer Williams, Paul Bartram, John Gyer, Abel Burr, Shubael Bennet, John Picket, John Picket, jun. Obed Hendrix, Isaac Platt, Enos Lee, John Lee, Nathaniel Barlow, Asael Patchen, Benjamin Sturgis, Ebenezer Sturgis, William Lee, Seth Banks, David Turney, John Sandford, John Lyon, John Mallery, John Raymond, Eli Lyon, Enos Wheeler, David Crowfoot, Thomas Munson, Nehemiah Seely, Charles M'Niel, Stephen Betts, Ephraim Mecker, John Layne, James Morgan, Nathaniel Gyer, Asa Norton, Eleazar Olmsted, Isaac Bunnel, Thaddeus Gyer, William Manrow, Joseph Gyer, John Sherwood, Simeon Munger, Joseph Burr.

N. B. There are only 42 Freeholders in the above number; there are several minors &c. to make the above number of 74, that belong to said Redding. And we hereby hold them up to public view, as opposers to the Association of said Congress.

Signed by Order of the Committee of Observation for said Town of Redding.

Ebenezer Couch, Chairman.

[*In order to give our Readers some of the most important news just arrived, we have been obliged to defer all the following, and several other pieces.*

Remarks on the account of the proceedings of the town of Hampstead, published in Mr. Rivington's paper of the 6th inst.—Articles, &c. on Violaters of the Association at Kingston—Election of Deputies for the County of West-Chester.—Declaration of 69 Inhabitants of Newtown in Connecticut, in favour of the late Continental Congress at Philadelphia.——Resolutions of the Precinct of New Windsor in Ulster County—Proceedings at Poughkeepsie, &c.—Proceedings of several other towns and precincts—A number of valuable Essays, and several Advertisements.]

To the PUBLIC.

April 3d, 1775.

THOMAS LEONARD, Esq; having been duly notified to appear this day before the Committee of Inspection for the Township of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, and answer to a number of complaints made against him, did not think proper to attend.

The Committee therefore proceeded with care and impartiality to consider the evidence laid before them, and were unanimously of opinion, that the said Thomas Leonard Esq; has, in a number of instances, been guilty of a breach of the Continental Association, and that, pursuant to the tenor of said Association, every friend to true Freedom ought immediately to break off all connection and dealings with him the said Leonard, and treat him as a foe to the rights of British America.

Ordered, That their Clerk transmit a copy of this judgment to the Press.

Signed accordingly, by
NATH. SCUDDER, Clerk.

WHEREAS the Partnership of DAVID and ZEBULON SEAMAN is dissolved; Therefore all persons, indebted to them in partnership, are desired to pay the same to said Zebulon Seaman, and those that have any demands against them, to bring in their accounts to said Zebulon Seaman.

New-York, April 15, 1775. 85—88

For SALE.

(Upon reasonable Terms.)

AN elegant HORSE, sixteen hands three inches high or upwards. Also, a large Canadian MARE—For further particulars inquire of the Printer. 8 74

ELIAS NIXON,

Living at Burling's Slip,

HAVING provided himself with all Materials for weighing Logwood, Nicaragua, and all other kinds of Dye wood, Iron, Sugar, Cocoa, Tobacco, Hemp, and every other articles usually bought or sold by weight;——would be much obliged to all Gentlemen who will be pleased to favour him with their custom, as he shall endeavour to give all possible satisfaction, and always himself duly attend the Scales. 85—88

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

ON Friday the seventh inst. ran away from the Subscribers, Two servant Men lately from Ireland, the one named JAMES M'LUGLIN a thick short set fellow, remarkable for a down look, short hair, and a tawny complexion—He had on when he went off, a home made coarse short coat of a brownish colour and breeches of the same, and a coarse woollen striped shirt——And the other, WILLIAM SHORT, a slim made fellow, black hair, had on when he went off, a blue short coat and blue jacket, a pair of old buckskin breeches, a pair of white woollen stockings; he is about five feet six inches high, they both are Weavers, and can work pretty well at Farming.—Whoever will bring said Rascals back to the Subscribers living in Hanover and New-Windsor precincts, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

Robert Annan.
85—88. *William Tillford.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Nathan Furman, an insolvent debtor confined in goal at Flatbush, in King's County, that he hath filed his inventories with the Clerk of the said County, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this Colony for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons

POET'S CORNER.

Verſes written on a Pane of Glaſs in Scotland, on ſeeing a Number of Highland Ladies at an Aſſembly.

FROM Scottiſh *mountains* hid in ſnow
What heav'nly forms deſcend!
No more ye maids of *Engliſh* earth,
To beauty's crown pretend.

In vain ye boaſt your roſy hue,
A tranſitory dye!
Faint, near theſe denizens of air,
Theſe inmates of the ſky.

Nor ſtrange, their charms much higher bloom,
Much later feel decay;
Who when from heav'n their ſiſters fell,
Dropt only *half* the way.

New-Jerſey, Morris County, ſs.

William D. Hart, Eſq; Againſt Dr. Thomas Budd, } Attachment.

TO be Sold at Vendue on Monday the 15th day of May next, ALL the LANDS belonging to the ſaid Thomas Budd, ſituated in Hanover, in the county of Morris, adjoining the plantations of Meſſrs. Ralph and Jaſper Smith, ſuppoſed to be about two hundred acres, to be SOLD in ſmall Lots.—The Vendue to begin at ten o'clock, at the houſe of Mr. Ralph Smith.

April, 11th 1775. By *Jobez Campfield, Matthew Lum, Joſeph Wood.* } *Auditors.*

84—87.

To be ſold or rented,

THE houſe and lot in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, in which Iſaac Woodruff, jun. lately lived. There are on the premiſes a good ſtable, chair-houſe, and cow houſe, with an extraordinary garden, abounding in different ſort of fruits of the beſt kinds. The whole very convenient for a large family, and may be entered on immediately. Inquire of the ſubſcriber at Elizabeth-Town, or of Lewis Pintard, in New-York. March 28.

82— Elias Boudinot.

Lands to be Sold,

Upon Terms very advantageous to the Purchaſers, by Order of the Executors of the late Mr. William Kelly of London, and formerly of New-York.

A TRACT of upwards of two hundred acres of excellent wood-land, at White Land in the Great Valley, in Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, not more than 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, Enquire of the quality of Mr. John [illegible], in Philadelphia.

A houſe and lot of ground on Cowfoot Hill, 25 feet wide and 575 feet long, now poſſeſſed by Mr. John Thompſon, and next door to Alderman Blagge.

The houſe in [illegible] ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Van Horn. This lot is 25 feet wide, and 121 feet deep, and the houſe in the beſt repair.

The houſe and about 3 acres of ground, (formerly Mr. Emot's) oppoſite to the Great Bridge in Elizabeth town; together with another lot adjoining the firſt lot, and containing near 3 acres more, as pleaſantly ſituated as any lands in that flouriſhing town.

500 acres, or one undivided fourth part of the 2000 acres tract, at Turkey in the county of Eſſex in New Jerſey, on the ſouth eaſt ſide of Paſſaick river, which was heretofore retained for the four daughters of Michael Kearney, deceaſed.

557 acres, in two tracts at Canoe Brook, in the county of Eſſex, formerly Henry Leonard's, being about ten miles from Newark.

A variety of excellent farms, in a tract of upwards of 6000 acres; occupied already by about 30 families, ſituated at New-Town, near the Court houſe, in Suſſex county,—or the whole tract together.

A farm of about 180 acres, formerly Captain Bowers's, in the township of Hanover in Morris county, now in the poſſeſſion of Nathaniel Seabury.

A variety of farms in the township of Gageborough, which is a very fine tract, in the county of Gloceſter, in the ſecond Tier of towns from Connecticut river—or the whole township together, containing 24,000 acres, with an addition of 5 per cent. more for High ways

The lots No 10 15, 20 21, 26 40, 49 64, 74 and 81, (each containing 539 acres) in Schuyler's Patent, near Canigderage Lake, in the county of Tryon.

A farm of 230 acres in the Manor of Fordham, in Weſtcheſter county, now poſſeſſed by Charles Doughty; and another ſmall farm in that Manor, poſſeſſed at preſent by Adrian Laforge, with a ſmall lot of about an acre, to the northward of the road from the New Bridge, to the town of Weſtcheſter. Col. Lewis Morris, owning the moiety of theſe lands, will join in the conveyances.

A mortgage title to 52 acres, near Whippany river in New-Jerſey, adjacent to ſeveral tracts poſſeſſed by Jonathan Johnſon, Abraham Caſterlin and Samuel Ford: and upwards of 56 acres, formerly returned to Lord Stirling, on Stoney Brook, being a branch of Whippany river.—Theſe lands were mortgaged by Timothy Conner.

A ſmall, but valuable farm of 60 acres, in Saliſbury, in Litchfield county, in Connecticut; poſſeſſed by Capt. James Bird.—It has an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, yielding 30 barrels of cyder per annum.

A mortgage title to three acres in Pembroke Tribe, in Bermuda, laying between the lands of Richard Pitt, Jonathan Outerbridge, Thomas Waterman, and the School lands.

The moiety of the following lots, in the Great Patent of Kayaderoſſeras.

No.	Alotment	acres.	No.	Alotment	acres.
23	3d	205	2	in 9th	2783
23	in 4th	588	4	in 10th	60
21	in 6th	61½	21	in 11th	923
1	in 7th	470	2	in 12th	517
21	in 8th	817	4	in 13th	1880
9	in 14th	2500	11	in 20th	2009
22	in 15th	684	9	in 21ſt	3570
2	in 16th	2300	3	in 22d	2763
7	in 17th	2134	4	in 23d	2463
9	in 18th	100	23	in 24th	653
20	in 19th	2145	1	in 25th	1059

If any perſons are deſirous of knowing the price or title, they may apply to the ſubſcribers, who have power from the Executors to make the ſales, and execute proper conveyances.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ABRAHAM LOTT.

New York, 8 March, 1775. 80——84

KEYSER'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM STEWART,

In Queen-Street, oppoſite the Fly Market.

WHO has juſt received a quantity of the genuine ſort from Paris, with a certificate to prove their genuineneſs, ſigned by the widow Keyſer, the 14th day of laſt July, which will be ſhewn to any perſon deſirous of ſeeing it.

He has on hand a freſh aſſortment of

Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, either for caſh, or at the uſual credit. 82 8

RUNAWAY

ON Sunday evening the 9th inſtant, an indented ſervant, Cornelius Bubasy, a Swede by birth, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, thick ſet, light brown hair, of a complexion ſomewhat ſwarthy or ſallow; and ſays he is by trade a bread and ſugar baker. He had on, or took with him, an old blue cloth coat with buttons covered with the ſame, a pair of breeches alſo of the ſame cloth, an under waiſtcoat with wood buttons, and an upper one with white metal buttons, both made of the ſame piece of homeſpun; a white homeſpun ſhirt, a pair of light grey, and a pair of mixt blue and white coarſe yarn, and an old pair of red and white mixt ribbed fine worſted ſtockings; a half worn wool hat, and a pair of calf ſkin ſhoes, with white hard metal buckles. He lately arrived here from London, in the ſhip York, Capt. Ackland, and is indented for four years——Whoever takes up and ſecures in gaol, or returns the ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſtfield, near Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, ſhall be paid Five Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, by 84 7

April 12, 1775. MELYN MILLER.

TO Cover at James Tredwell's in Flanders, county of Morris and province of New Jerſey, at 30/. proc. the ſeaſon.—*Goliah*, a moſt elegant Engliſh horſe; he was bred in England, and got by old Sterling, one of the fleeteſt and moſt beautiful horſes in the kingdom. *Goliah* is between 16 and 17 hands high, in every reſpect well formed, and poſſeſſes in a remarkable degree, more ſize and ſtrength, as well as more beauty, ſpirit and figure, than any ſtallion in the country. His foals, like himſelf, are handſome, ſtrong, and lively; and few horſes have been imported into America, ſo well calculated to produce a hardy and uſeful breed.

Good paſture for mares and particular attendance.

New-Blazing-Star Ferry.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms.

IT lies on the weſt ſide of Staten Iſland, is a very healthy and pleaſant place, and an excellent ſtand for buſineſs; there are forty acres of excellent up land, with a large quantity of ſalt marſh, and there can be between thirty and forty loads of choice Engliſh hay cut on ſaid place yearly, and has plenty of good paſturing, both freſh and ſalt; a fine young orchard of two hundred apple trees, many of them grafted of the very beſt fruit, rom the large harveſt apple, to winter apples, and a great plenty of the fineſt peaches in the country, with cherries and plumbs. The houſe is large and well calculated for a tavern, with two good cellars and a kitchen; alſo ſtables and other improvements neceſſary for the buſineſs.——Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, are deſired to apply ſoon, for if it is not ſold by the twentieth of February, it will then be let.—The public may be aſſured that the ſtages will be kept in the beſt manner. A good title will be given to the purchaſer by

JOHN MERCEREAU

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to ride poſt from this place to New-York, and return here as uſual, on every Tueſday afternoon;—he alſo propoſes to erect a complete and commodious Stage-Waggon, to go from his own houſe in Hanover, and call at the houſe of Joſeph Morris, to the houſe of Thomas Kenney, Eſq. and from thence ſet off at five o'clock, on every Tueſday morning, commencing the firſt Tueſday in May next, and proceed the ſame day to Powles Hook, calling at the following places, viz. at the houſe of Silvanus Cicly, and Matthias Winins, at Paſſaick River; at the houſe of Nehemiah Woodruff, at Springfield; at the houſe of Joſiah Pearſon, in Newark, and from thence proceed to Powles Hook:—From which laſt place ſaid Stage will ſet off on its return at five o'clock every Thurſday morning, and come through Newark, Springfield, and Paſſaick, (without calling at Hanover) to this place on the afternoon of ſaid day:—As the ſtage muſt ſet off early to perform this journey timely, the paſſengers are requeſted to come over the river on Wedneſday evening. The rate for each paſſenger, from this place to Powles Hook, will be four ſhillings New-York currency and the like ſum for each returning paſſenger, and ſo in proportion for thoſe taken in along the road, bundles, &c. belonging to paſſengers, and not exceeding fourteen pounds weight will be carried free. The public may depend that the ſubſcriber will uſe his utmoſt diligence and care to render ſatisfaction to every perſon that will encourage him in this undertaking. And as he flatters himſelf that he has given ſatisfaction to the gentlemen that have employed him for ſome years paſt in riding poſt from this place to New York, he requeſts the continuance of their favours, aſſuring them that he will faithfully exert himſelf to merit their future approbation. CONSTANT COOPER.

Morris Town, 4th March, 1775

To be SOLD,

THE very valuable tract of land ately belonging to Capt. Charles Giles, ſituated in Ulſter county, near the Jew's Creek; containing about 600 acres of choice land, great part of which is under good improvements, and in good fence.——There is alſo an excellent piece of meadow, cleayed, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made with a little expence: There are likewiſe on the ſaid farm, a good ſaw mill, a quantity of logs cut for ſawing, and alſo a log houſe. The whole of the ſaid land is well watered and timbered, ſituate in a thick ſettled country, on the poſt road to Eſopus, and but a mile and a half from the landing. Any perſon that pleaſes may view the premiſes, on applying to Joſeph Moorey, adjoining the ſaid farm, by whom it will be ſhewn. For terms of ſale, apply to Van Vleck and Kip, in New York, who will agree on reaſonable terms for the ſame.

82—

THE Academy lately erected in a healthy part of the pleaſant town of Newark, in New-Jerſey, about eight miles from the city of New-York, will on the third day of April next be fit for the reception of the Maſters, proper for the inſtruction of youth, and of ſuch children, as can with conveniency lodge and board therein.

There will be taught the learned languages, and ſeveral branches of the Mathematicks. There will be alſo an Engliſh ſchool for the teaching of reading, writing, arithmetick and book-keeping in the uſual and Italian methods, different rooms will be made uſe of for each branch of inſtruction, and ſuch as chooſe may have their children taught the Engliſh tongue grammatically. The boys are ſeparated from the girls in the Engliſh ſchool.—Thoſe who can't board in the Academy may have good lodgings near the ſame in private families. The regulation and general direction of the inſtruction of the ſcholars, will be under the auſpices of the Governors of the Academy, who will from time to time inſpect the conduct of the ſeveral Maſters, and examine the improvements of their pupils in learning. Mr. William Haddon, one long experienced by ſeveral of the ſaid Governors, to be well qualified to teach the learned languages and mathematicks, will have the ſuperintendency of the youth to be taught in thoſe branches of learning, and Robert Allen and Son, to have the care and keeping the ſchools for the inſtruction of reading, writing, arithmetick, and book keeping, who have diſcharged thoſe truſts with great ſatisfaction to their employers.

As the intention of the benefactors and builders of this ſtately edifice, is for preparing of youth to be uſeful members of the community; the greateſt care will be taken, not only, to have them well inſtructed in the branches of learning, which their parents reſpectively order, but alſo in the paths of virtue and morality.—Care alſo will be taken, that they attend public worſhip, at the uſual times of holding the ſame at the church, to which they ſeverally belong; there being in the ſaid town two churches, one the church of England, and the other Preſbyterian, the Miniſters of which, for the time being, are always to be of the number of the ſaid Governors, and it is hoped that they, with the other Governors, will give that attendance to the truſt they have undertaken, as will anſwer the laudable end propoſed, and give ample ſatisfaction to the parents and guardians of children, ſent to the ſaid Academy.

N. B. The tuition money for teaching the learned languages and branches of the mathematicks, is £5 New York currency per annum, reading the Engliſh language, 8 ſhillings per quarter; reading and writing Engliſh, 10 ſhillings per quarter; reading, writing, and arithmetick, 12 ſhillings per quarter.

Newark, 10th March, 1775. 81—84

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudſon, to me the Subſcriber, bearing date the ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be expoſed to ſale at public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 29th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legiſlature of the colony of New York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual regiſtry of mortgages, and for ſecuring the Purchaſers of mortgaged eſtates," paſſed the 19th of March, 1774, All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Meſſuage, or Tenement, ſituate, lying, and being in the town of Goſhen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original diviſion of ſaid town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to ſay) beginning at a ſtake with ſtones about it, ſtanding on the north weſt ſide of the high way leading through ſaid town, and runs thence ſouth, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, weſt, thirty feet, to a ſtake with ſtones about it, thence north, forty-ſix degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt one hundred feet, to a ſtake with ſtones about it, thence north, forty-three degrees and forty five minutes, eaſt, thirty feet, to a ſtake with ſtones about it, thence ſouth, forty ſix degrees and fifteen minutes, eaſt, one hundred feet, to the place where it firſt began; containing three thouſand ſquare feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling houſe with other improvements, all which will be ſold at the time and place aforeſaid, unleſs the principal money, together with the intereſt due thereon, and ſecured by the ſaid mortgage, be paid and diſcharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN the 20th Inſtant, out of the Stable of the Subſcriber, a Sorel MARE with a large white Face, her right fore, and left hind Feet, white. At the ſame Time alſo was ſtolen, an old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and deliver her to Daniel Gouldſmith, in New York, or to the Subſcriber living in Cortland's Manor, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by me

81 4 SAMUEL FROST

Three Pounds Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Morris county, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad named Daniel Turry, about 19 years of age, of a middling ſize about 5 feet 5 inches high, walks ſomewhat ſtooping has black curled hair, dark eyes, of a ſwarthy complexion, and has ſome black blood in him; ſpeaks thick, and was brought up to the farming buſineſs: had on when he went away, a new wool hat, two homeſpun light-coloured jackets, his upper jacket ſomewhat puckered in fulling, likewiſe patched, and has braſs buttons on it, a white flannel ſhirt, and a pair of black leather breeches, buttons covered with the ſame, a pair of carved white metal knee buckles; yarn ſtockings, and a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them. He took with him a light-coloured looſe coat, with wooden buttons on it, a pair of new ſheepſkin breeches, and a pair of new ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

82 84 HARTSHORN FITZ RANDOLPH.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Dutcheſs County, Nine Partners, Charlottee Precinct, on Monday night, the 2d inſtant, a certain Jonathan Taylor, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion; long black hair, clubbed behind, ſtoops in the ſhoulders, and ſpeaks with a New England accent. He wore a dark brown homeſpun ſhort ſkirted coat, with metal buttons, a waiſtcoat of the ſame, the button holes bound with green binding; a pair of common leather breeches ſometime worn, pale blue ſtockings, long quartered ſhoes, a ſet of round wrought ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles (which he bought at New York on Wedneſday laſt) a check ſhirt, and a flapped half worn beaver hat. He was hired by the ſubſcriber as a farmer or labourer, for 9 months, and after he had ſerved about 3 weeks of the time, was on Monday the 2nd, ſent with a team and load of wheat to Poughkeepſie, 6 hoes to be left on the road, and an order to receive of Mr. P. Sobenck, at Poughkeepſie, £. 3. current money &c. Before he ſet out, he ſtole from the ſubſcriber, a ſmall black leather pocket book, and about 3 or £. 6 in money. On the road he ſold the 6 hoes for 30/ in goods, which he received and took with him—he deliver'd the wheat, the receipt for which he carried off with him, alſo the £. 3. of Mr. Sconck, and left the team at a tavern on the road. On ſome cauſes of ſuſpicion, he was purſued, heard of at New-York, and taken at South Amboy ferry, on Friday morning, where he owned the theft, and delivered up the pocket book, with about a dollars in it, the reſt of the money he ſaid was in his bundle, but watching an opportunity, he ſprung out of the houſe, fled to the woods and has not ſince been taken. And as there was no money in the bundle he left behind, it appears that he had, on the whole ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, about £. 11. It is ſuppoſed he will make for Philadelphia, or conceal himſelf in ſome of the towns in New-Jerſey.

Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any public goal, giving notice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and to all reaſonable charges if brought to the goal in Poughkeepſie, paid by the ſubſcriber. 84 87 JAMES TALMADGE.

April 20, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE

NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT conſtantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one ſets out from Powles Hook ferry, oppoſite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth ſtreets, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tueſday and Friday morning, at or before ſunriſe; and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, where they exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; ſo as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each paſſenger in the coach, *thirty ſhillings*, and out paſſengers *twenty ſhillings, proc.* each paſſenger allowed to take 14lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and ſets out every Monday and Thurſday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry oppoſite New York, and from the ſign of the Croſs keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, ſo as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each paſſenger *twenty one ſhillings*, and goods as uſual, only each paſſenger allowed 14lb. The paſſengers are deſired to croſs over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the ſtages ſet off early.

It is hoped that this very expenſive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's moſt obliged ſervant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1685.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1775.

THE ſale of the Furniture, which was advertiſed for this day, at the houſe of the late Widow Remſen, is poſtponed till Monday the 24th inſtant, and if bad weather, the firſt fair day.

For private SALE,

Three valuable NEGRO MEN, belonging to ſaid eſtate, one of them an excellent houſe negro, and the others good ſerviceable ſlaves. For particulars, inquire of Mr. Abraham Brinkerhoff, who will diſpoſe of them on reaſonable terms,

New-York, 12th April, 1775. 847

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A VACANT Lot of Land, lying in Little Queen, next to Mr. Samuel Johnſton. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS RODMAN, living in Flushing, by whom an indiſputable title will be given.

847

For KINGSTON,

(In the Iſland of Jamaica,)

The Brigantine PHOEBE, NICHOLAS DEVERAUX, Maſter, having the greateſt part of her Cargo engaged.——For freight or paſſage, apply to James Deveraux, or John Byvank. 84—87.

BAY MALTON.

A beautiful full bred Horſe,

(To cover at Morris Hazard's) on Long-Iſland, between Buſhwick and Newtown)

SEVEN Years old, and fifteen Hands high; his Sire was the well known Horſe called Dove; his Dam was got by Othello, his Grand Dam by old Spark, out of a Dawſon Mare; when riſing four, he won a Purſe of Fifty Guineas, in Maryland; and the Fall following, another of twenty Guineas, at the ſame Place, proving himſelf to be one of the beſt bottomed Horſes in America.

The ſaid Horſe will cover at Twenty Five Shillings the Seaſon, and at Fifty Shillings to inſure the Mare with foal. Mares properly attended, and good Paſture on moſt reaſonable Terms. 81 84

WILLIAM THORNE,

TAYLOR and SHOP KEEPER,

In Smith's Fly, next door to Dr. Tolman's,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, cuſtomers, and the public in general, That he has juſt come to hand a few pieces broad cloth and Bath coatings of various colours, green knaps, green and blue baize, white and brown buckram and foreſt cloths, a few pieces royal ribbed and maccaroni velveret, dowlas and Iriſh linens, with trimmings ſuitable. He will undertake to make middle ſized men's cloths at the undermentioned prices, viz.

	£.		
A plain ſuit ſuperfine cloth,	8	10	0
Half trimmed, ditto,	9	0	0
Full dreſt, ditto,	10	0	0
Coat and waiſtcoat ſuperfine cloth,	6	15	0
A ſuit beſt velvet any colour, lined with ſatin,	38	0	0
Suit figured ancheſter velvet,	15	10	0
Suit ratteen trimmed with feather velvet and gold buttons,	21	0	0
Pair ſilk velveret breeches,	2	0	0
Single coat ſuperfine cloth,	5	0	0
Plain ſuit ſecond beſt cloth,	7	0	0
Coat and waiſtcoat ditto,	5	5	0
Surtout coat, beſt Bath beaver,	2	15	0
Plain cloth ſuit livery,	5	16	0
Ditto, with ſhag breeches,	7	0	0
Thickſet frock and waiſtcoat,	3	16	0
Livery ſurtout coat,	3	16	0

Gentlemen who chuſe to employ him, may depend on having their cloaths done in the genteeleſt manner.

*** Good encouragement to Journeymen Taylors. 71——

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE on the firſt day of May next, if not ſold at private ſale before;

THAT noted houſe and lot of land whereon Caſparis Mabie formerly lived, in Toppan town. The houſe is a ſpacious, convenient ſtone building, four rooms on a floor, with a very good barn, garden, &c. which have been greatly improved within a twelve month; it is an agreeable ſituation, and the beſt ſtand for buſineſs in this part of the country. Should any perſon incline to purchaſe before the firſt of May, they may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, per 81 5

GARDNER JONES.

THOMAS BURLING,

Cabinet and Chair-Maker,

At the ſign of the Chair in Beekman ſtreet, commonly called Chapel ſtreet, New-York,

EXECUTES with neatneſs and diſpatch the different articles in his branch, and will gratefully acknowledge all favours of his friends and the public in general.—He has now for Sale, ſundry pieces of furniture made of the beſt mahogany, which he propoſes to ſell as cheap as any man in this place that ſells good work.

*** Said Burling keeps a yard of mahogany ready ſaw'd and ſeaſoned, and all other kinds of ſtuff, ſuitable for carrying on the Joiners buſineſs.——Alſo, mahogany ſaw'd, ſuitable for Carpenters in ſtair-caſe building.—All which he will ſell as cheap as it is to be had in this city. 80—87

IT appears by the London papers, that the celebrated Mrs. Wright, who a few years ago reſided in, and went from New-York, continues her curious performances in Wax Work, with the higheſt applauſe, and has full employment from the greateſt perſonages in England.

We hear ſhe has lately ſent over the following pieces, which were generally admired in England, allowed to be ſtriking likeneſſes of the originals, and are now to be ſeen at the houſe of her ſiſter Mrs. Wells, in Philadelphia, viz.

His Majeſty King George the III.

His Queen, Charlotte.

The great American patriot, Lord Chatham.

The ſteady, conſiſtent patriot, Mr. Sawbridge.

The celebrated American painter, Mr. Weſt, and no leſs celebrated preacher, Mr. Weſtley. 83—

The NOTED HORSE

FIGURE,

Imported by Doctor Hamilton,

IS now in good health, and excellent order, and will cover this ſeaſon at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Monmouth County, in the Townſhip of Middletown, at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, caſh, to be paid at the covering of the mare, or before taken away; if charged, Four Pounds, payable in three months; a ſingle cover at Thirty Shillings. All Gentlemen whoſe mares, brought laſt year at the ſeaſon, are not with foal, and ſtill their property, ſhall be covered this ſeaſon, if ſent, at Thirty Shillings, paid at the covering of each mare, all proclamation money.

FIGURE is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed by the beſt judges, to be the GAYEST and handſomeſt horſe in America: He was bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, and got by old Figure, which was got by Standard, ſire of Sir James Lowther's Jaſon, a good racer: Young Figures dam was called young Mariamne, was got by old Crab; her dam old Mariamne, was got by old Partner; Figure's great grand dam was called Lugge, and got by the bald Galloway. Figure has won the following Purſes, one purſe at New Caſtle upon Tyne, one ditto at Lancaſter, one ditto at Sterling, one ditto at Rugby; he alſo got a premium at Preſton; at Lancaſter he beat Mr. Barry's Spinner, a good runner, and the odds againſt him were fifty pounds to five. ——As to his performances in America, it is well known in a few months after he was imported, he took a purſe in Maryland, and beat a number of capital horſes; alſo another purſe for which he beat Selim and others, proving himſelf on that occaſion, to be one of the ſtonteſt and ſteadieſt racers, that ever ſtarted for a plate, or match, upon this continent.

All perſons who chooſe to have their mares covered by FIGURE, ſhall have proper attendance given, and good paſture at two ſhillings and ſix pence per week.

BARNES SMOCK.

N. B. Figure covered laſt ſeaſon, one hundred and fifty one mares, by the beſt information, upwards of one hundred are with foal.

New-York, March 21ſt, 1775.

CLOCKS,

MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED, by

WILLIAM PEARSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUARE, New-York;

WHO likewiſe repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewiſe teaches vocal muſick, and the harpſicord in the neweſt taſte, and moſt approved method, at a reaſonable price.

Tunes harpſicords, ſpinnets, &c. by the year.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who chooſe to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmoſt abilities, in both branches.

☞ A large commodious cellar to let — 77

THE LOAN OFFICE

for the City and County of New-York, will be kept at the Houſe of THEODORUS VAN WYCK, on the third Tueſday of this Inſtant, April; as alſo on the three ſucceeding Tueſdays.

New-York, April 5, 1775. 836

For SALE,

BOURDEAUX CLARET,

of the firſt QUALITY,

In Hampers of three Dozen Bottles each, or in Caſks.—Inquire of the Printer.

83—

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY this Morning from the Subſcriber, living in Third Street, Philadelphia, A Dutch Servant Man, named PHILIP MARKS, a Jew, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſlim made, liſps and ſpeaks bad Engliſh, of a dark complexion and long viſage, wears his own long black hair, moſtly tied behind, and is addicted to ſwearing.—He had on, and took with him, when he went away, a dark blue double breaſted coat, with yellow buttons, a blue under jacket, a pale orange coloured ſurtout coat, with baſket buttons, old leather breeches new ſeated, a brown coatee with white metal buttons a pair of brown fuſtian breeches, and one pair nankeen ditto, good ſhoes and ſtockings, and one pair new ſtockings.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN RASER.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. March 25. 83 6

Lately IMPORTED *and to be* SOLD,

ALL the Materials and complete Apparatus of a MILL for BATTERING and ROLLING of COPPER, which will likewiſe anſwer for an IRON WORK: Alſo the IRON MATERIALS for erecting two AIR FURNACES for SMELTING and REFINING either COPPER, LEAD, or IRON.——For Particulars, and Terms of Sale, inquire of 52—

JOHN H. CRUGER.

PARCHMENT,

Which by thoſe who have tried it, is eſteemed ſuperior to moſt imported from England,

Made, and ſold at reaſonable rates, by

ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth-Street, a little below Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Sold alſo by Joſeph Cruikſhank, Printer, in Market-Street, between Second & Third Streets, and by Iſaac Collins, Printer, in Burlington, Hugh Gaine and John Holt, Printers, in New-York, and by Joſeph Dunkley, Painter and Glazier, oppoſite the Methodiſt Meeting Houſe.

THE Demand for this Parchment being much increaſed of late, has encouraged ſaid Wood to extend his Works, ſo that he now expects to be able to ſupply his Cuſtomers in a manner more ſatisfactory than heretofore, without Fear of a Diſappointment.

To COVER

This Seaſon at Flushing, the beautiful full bred Horſe

GRAMPUS.

GRAMPUS is full 16 Hands high, ſtrong and bony, riſing eight Years, of a handſome cheſnut Colour, and allowed by the beſt of Judges to be one of the moſt juſt made Horſes in America: His Size and Action particularly recommends him to all thoſe who are fond of hunting, at which Sport he has ſufficiently proved his Bottom, for theſe two Years laſt paſt: His Sire was the well known Horſe, called True Briton, whoſe Pedigree is needleſs to mention; his Dam was a remarkable fine bred Mare, imported from England by Mr. Ricketts. Grampus is noted for getting fine Colts,—many are to be ſeen at Groton's-River, and at leaſt One Hundred at Rhynebeck, Dutcheſs County.

GRAMPUS will cover at Four Dollars the Seaſon, and Six Dollars to inſure the Mare with foal; one Dollar of which to be paid down, colt or no Colt;—the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away. Good Paſture and Attendance will be given by NICHOLAS VAN DYCK, living at his Mills near Flushing.

March 23. 81 84

IRISH LINENS.

To be SOLD

On reaſonable Terms, for CASH, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mrs. *Armſtrong's*, on Rotton Row; Alſo exceeding good Iriſh BUTTER, in Firkins. 82—

An ACADEMY,

WAS advertiſed 1ſt May to be opened at Kingſton, by the truſtees of the town, under the care of two inſtructors; but by a diſappointment in obtaining a rector, it opened only in the Engliſh department, and has already thirty ſcholars, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and particularly ſurveying, with great accuracy. The truſtees are now happy in being able to ſupply to the public, that they are provided with a gentleman to take the chief care of the academy, whoſe education and abilities give the higheſt aſſurance of ſucceſs to the inſtitution. Mr. John Addiſon, lately arrived from Scotland, has undertaken the charge, and will not only teach the Latin and Greek languages, but will introduce geography, natural philoſophy, and ſuch branches of the mathematics as may be neceſſary for any college in America, but eſpecially ſurveying, with great eaſe and facility for the morals of the ſtudents; they are now under the inſpection of their rector, and will be viſited by the truſtees at leaſt once in every month, to inſpect narrowly, and report to the public, that they are to be ſtrictly attended to. The truſtees are not only ſolicitous to ſupply the public with a gentleman to take the chief care of the academy, whoſe education and abilities give the higheſt aſſurance of ſucceſs to the inſtitution. 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Any inquiries relating to this academy may be made by addreſſing to Dirck Wynkoop, and Chriſtopher Tappen, Eſqrs, or to the rector at Kingſton. 64

WE the Truſtees of the late Iſaac Gerow, late of North-caſtle, in Weſt-Cheſter County, an abſconding Debtor, do hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid Iſaac Gerow, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Golding innkeeper, ſituate in North-caſtle aforeſaid, on Wedneſday the 31ſt day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to have their ſeveral accounts ſettled and adjuſted, as we then intend to make a dividend of what money ſhall be in our hands belonging to the ſaid Iſaac Gerow.—Dated the 8th day of April, 1775.

Samuel Hallock,
Nathaniel Conklin, } *Truſtees.*
Nehemiah Knapp,

84—87.

Joſias S. Vavaſor,

GIVES notice, that he propoſeth on the 1ſt of May, to move from facing the Fly Market, to Potbaker's Hill, next door to the Hon. Judge Horſmanden's; where he will continue to carry on the milleneary, and fan mounting buſineſs, and has to diſpoſe of at public vendue, on the eighteenth of April, all his ſhop goods now on hand, conſiſting of a great variety, to continue until all are ſold. 82 4

THREE-PENCE per POUND,
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the beſt ſort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior ſort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by ſaid Keating. 73—

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
(At his Houſe in Smith-ſtreet, oppoſite to Doctor Farquair's.)

MAKES *all ſorts of STAYS and JUMPS, turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, in the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.*

Ladies who are uneaſy in their ſhapes, be fits without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, prevents the caſts and riſings in the hips and ſhoulders of young Ladies and growing Miſſes, to which they are often ſubject.

He has ſettled a Correſpondence in London, whereby he acquires the firſt faſhions of the Court; and has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and this City, with univerſal applauſe; and flatters himſelf he has given entire ſatisfaction, and ſhall continue to do ſo, as he engages his work to be as good as any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs, true fitting, and neweſt faſhions from London.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for Merchants and others, after the beſt manner.

He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to promote his intereſt.

Ladies at any diſtance, by ſending their meaſures, may have their orders completed at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Subſcriber, living next door to the houſe of John Cruger, Eſq; late Mayor of this City, and oppoſite to Doct. Farquair, in Smith-Street, New-York

RICHARD NORRIS.

Francis Lewis and Son,

At their ſtore near the Fly Market, have for ſale the following goods, imported the laſt Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices
Red ſtrouds, ſhalloons,
Tamies, tabbyrets,
Durants, prunellas,
Camletts, camlettees,
Callamancos, crapes,
German ſerge
Imboſſ'd ſerge
Ragathees, blue duffels,
Coating
Striped & Roſe blankets
Printed callicoes, cottons and chintzes
Cambricks lawns and muſlins, plain & flower'd
Sattins, modes & peelongs
Black velvet
Tambour ſilk veſts
Indian Iuteſtrings and perſians
¾ and yard wide Iriſh linens
Iriſh ſheeting
Hamburgh Dowlaſs
Plattillas Royal
Ruſſia ſail cloth
Ruſſia Drillings
Ravens duck

Diaper and Damaſk table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and ſpotted gauze
Cordage of all ſizes, from a 12 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all ſorts
Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the beſt ſort
Sail and ſeine twine
Bed ticking
Muſqueto netting for beds
Looking glaſſes
Long and ſhort handle frying pans
Sithes and ſickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica ſpirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Caſtile ſoap
Double flint decanters, and wine glaſſes.

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 81—

New-York, March 23d 1775.

TIMOTHY WOOD,
SHOE MAKER, in *Broad Street,*

INTENDS to remove, on the 1ſt Day of May next, into the Houſe ſituate between the Houſes of Mr. Thomas Barrow and Mr. John King, nearly oppoſite to the Place he now lives in,—Where a general Aſſortment of Men's Shoes and Pumps, together with Women's Stuff Shoes and Pumps (all of the firſt Quality) will be conſtantly kept for Sale, at moderate Prices.

Gentlemen's Boots, and Ladies Silk Shoes (when beſpoke) made in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

He returns Thanks to his Cuſtomers for their paſt, and hopes a Continuance of their future Favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge.

Orders from the Country will be duly attended to, and punctually executed, on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit. 81 93

SCRIVENER's OFFICE
Eſtabliſhed in June 1764, by
JOHN C. KNAPP,
Attorney at Law, & B. R.

WHO has made it his conſtant ſtudy and endeavour to extend the utility thereof to all ranks of people, and flatters himſelf the eligible undertaking ſtands generally approved, many perſons having experienced thoſe ſalutary meaſures adviſed, to prevent the being involved in law without other poſſible expectation than great trouble, a diſquieted mind, and a conſumptive pocket.

As every new day brings with it freſh trouble, ſo time continues to bring from diſtant parts ſtrangers of various occupations and diſtinctions, loaded more or leſs with their difficulties, whereof ſome may be in the power of this office to relieve, in which, gratitude to thoſe your many favours I have ſo ſenſibly received, will ever command my utmoſt attention.

In all caſes of Law and Equity, on deeds, wills and other writings, you may depend my opinion and advice will be the moſt candid, ſtrictly agreeable to the letter of the law, and ſuch plain reaſons laid down in ſupport thereof, as to give the deſired ſatisfaction.

Debts recovered in an eaſy expeditious manner, at moſt times without law.

Executors and adminiſtrators inſtructed in the regular execution of their office, whereby to avoid thoſe difficulties and inconveniencies which ariſe from the want of knowledge therein.

It often happens that perſons from the country, as well as others, are in want of mortgages, wills, deeds, petitions, &c. to be immediately drawn, which buſineſs will be executed with the utmoſt care, and in the ſhorteſt time the nature thereof will poſſibly admit. Alſo, letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city ſeal, or otherwiſe, as the caſe may require.

Money at moſt times to be had on approved real or perſonal ſecurity, or bottomry, and for the diſcount of good bills, bonds or notes. All perſons favouring this office with lending out their money, may depend the utmoſt care will be taken of their intereſts.

All other the general buſineſs of this office, executed with ſtrict integrity, and the moſt immediate diſpatch, on ſuch determined low fees, as to give the commonality the moſt eaſy acceſs.

☞ Seven thouſand five hundred acres of very valuable land as heretofore advertiſed, in the townſhip of Fincaſtle to be ſold.

Alſo, a ſet of very complete ſurveyors inſtruments altogether or ſeparate. 82 4

Mrs. VINCENT,

INTENDS to remove on the firſt of May next, from the houſe ſhe now lives in, near the Exchange, to that which is now occupied by Mrs. Stockton, in Little Dock ſtreet, between Moore and Whitehall ſtreet, where Gentlemen and Ladies, either as boarders, or lodgers only, may be accommodated with pleaſant and neatly furniſhed rooms, and reſt aſſured of being well treated; and genteely entertained. 82 5

HENRY DOUGAN,

Late *Surgeon* to his Majeſty's 29th Regiment of Foot,

TAKES this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken the houſe and lot nearly oppoſite to Thomas Latham, and now occupied by Joſeph Shotwell, jun. at Raway, in the province of New-Jerſey; where he propoſes to practice Surgery, Phyſick, and Midwifery: The experience he has had by attending the Military, and the advantage of walking all his Majeſty's Hoſpitals, during a thirteen years ſervice in the above department, he flatters himſelf will be a ſufficient recommendation to the impartial public, whoſe favours he is, and always will be deſirous to gain and merit, by his conſtant aſſiduity, and cloſe attendance on buſineſs.

He begs leave further to acquaint the public, that after ſerving a regular apprenticeſhip to the branches of Surgery and Phyſick, he ſeparately ſtudied, for the term of three years, the art of Midwifery, under one of the moſt eminent practitioners in Europe; after which he attended upon the Lying-in Hoſpital for ſeveral years, and had daily experience in that important ſcience.

Raway, March 23d. 1775. 82 4

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be ſold at the well-known Houſe called Katechemet's Mead-Houſe, about mid way between the New City-Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand ſide of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country ſtore-keepers may be ſupplied with any quantity of ſaid Ware, at reaſonable rates. The Ware is far ſuperior to the generality, and equal to the beſt of any imported from Philadelphia, or elſewhere, and conſiſts of butter, water, pickle and oyſter pots, porringers, milk pans of ſeveral ſizes, jugs of ſeveral ſizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; ſmall cups of different ſhapes, ſtriped and coloured diſhes of divers colours, pudding pans and waſh baſons, ſauce pans, and a variety of other ſorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaſer of twenty ſhillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

To be ſold at public Vendue, on Tueſday the 25th of April next, or any Time before at private Sale,

A Pleaſant and convenient Houſe and Lot of Ground at Ellis's Slip, by the North River, adjoining Mr. Thomas Pettit's, was formerly occupied by David Cargill, and now by James Webb, Burr-Mill Stone Maker. The Purchaſer will receive a good Title for the ſame, from DAVID CARGILL,—the Vendue will be at ten o'Clock. 83 6

Mrs. Stakes,

HEREBY give notice, to thoſe who have frequently expreſſed their regret, at her being ſituated too diſtant for them to ſend their ſmall children to her ſchool, that, at May next, ſhe expects to remove into King's Street, (next houſe but one, to the late Doct. Ogilvie) which will be much nearer to them, and as central as can well be expected, to moſt of her ſcholars.

And tho' ſome hundreds, in this place have had tuition from her, as this is the firſt advertiſement ſhe has attempted, ſhe thinks it neceſſary to add to the above, that her reaſon for declining to teach needle work, as formerly, is, that it would take up too much of that time and attention ſhe propoſes to appropriate to the eſſentials of education, viz. *Literature* and *Manners*, which are not profeſſedly underſtood, at leaſt not taught, either by rule, or with propriety by many teachers of other branches of learning.

Her plan of teaching, though new, and very different from the common methods in uſe, has ſucceeded beyond any other, and been approved by many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed judges in this place; both with reſpect to the matter, and peculiar manner of inſtruction; which are calculated to improve the underſtanding, and enforce ſuch morals as have a tendency to promote the beſt intereſt of the pupils, to render them amiable, and in due time uſeful members of ſociety.

Among the little Maſters under her Care, ſhe flatters herſelf with hopes, that the Publick as well as their reſpective families, will receive great advantages.——And from the ſtrong parts and towering Geniuſes apparent among them, that ſome will hereafter attain to high poſts and places of importance in government; and that they may fill their ſtations with Dignity and Honour.

And among her little Miſſes, ſhe hopes ſome will become ſo famous for erudition and polite behaviour, that all who eſteem *good* rather than *fine* breading in a Female, will love and admire them.

If any ſhould aſk her meaning in the above diſtinction, it is—That ſhe teaches nothing appertaining to either Thrones or Theatres: For, as ſhe never expects any of her Scholars will be Kings and Queens, Gods or Goddeſſes; ſo ſhe eſteems it too groſs a miſuſe of time, to laviſh it on acquirements, which are an impoſition on their ſenſes while young; and would be too immoral, as well as impracticable for them, when grown older—She might hint too, by the way, That her plan is a ſaving one, as there will be no requirement of Dollars, to pave the high road to ambition, nor exhibition neither, in a ſchool where they are taught, that merit and not fine clothes, makes a fine woman, and that "manners make the man."

Moreover, if any who ſend their ſons to other ſchools, merely on the account of erudition, are inclinable to have them learn ſome addreſs, in order to poliſh their perſons, as well as their brains, and thereby render them alſo courteous and humane, (which will indubitably merit from mankind much more regard, than all the learning in the world without it;)—they may be gratified, by ſending once a week, to practiſe with thoſe other young Maſters and Miſſes, who repeatedly attend, only for the aforementioned purpoſe.

N. B. If any of thoſe young Ladies, who heretofore, have been edified by ſome of Mrs. Stakes's inſtructions, are diſpoſed to receive additional improvement, reſpecting Intellectuals; they may at certain hours appointed for the purpoſe, attend her Lectures, where in a due courſe of Reading, Remarking, Commenting, &c. they may know as much of the world as is requiſite to conſtitute them intelligent and ſociable, and conſequently deſirable companions. Beſides many other things very intereſting for young Ladies to obtain the knowledge of both for pleaſure and emolument.

SAMUEL PRINCE,
CABINET-MAKER,
At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,
IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and ſells, all ſorts of CABINET-WORK in the neateſt manner, and on the loweſt terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elſewhere, completed, on the ſhorteſt notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the moſt elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very beſt quality, ſuch as

Cheſts of drawers,
Cheſts upon cheſts,
Cloth preſſes,
Deſks,
Deſks and book caſes of different ſorts,
Chairs of many different and new patterns,
Bureau,
Dining,
Card,
Breakfaſt,
Tea,
} TABLES.

And many other ſorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG man, who would be willing to do any kind of work in a family, and underſtands reading, writing and arithmetick.—Inquire of the Printer. 82 5

TO be ſold, at the Boat on Golden-Hill, facing Ealing Slip by Thomas Ewring; and in Maiden-Lane, by Dirck Schuyler near the Old Bridewell, by the late Anthony Rutgers, ſmall cups, with directions how to uſe them, for the Price, at eight ſhillings the cup: they need no voucher, there are people enough who have been cured of the diſtemper—to try them will be beſt, as to finall a price. *New-York, April 3. 1775.*

WANTED,

A Journeyman Barber, who is a good hand at ſhaving and dreſſing of hair. Enquire of the Printer. 83 86

CLEAN FLAXSEED:
FOR SOWING
TO BE SOLD, BY
PETER CLOPER's
Flaxſeed Store in Maiden Lane, near the Fly Market. 82—85

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

Warranted pure and of a good quality, to be ſold at
SOLOMON SIMSON's,
In STONE-STREET:

WHERE may be had ſperma ceti oil for Lamps, new rice, indigo, tobacco, cotton; a ſmall parcel of Carolina Bever and deer ſkins, and a few ſmall furs.

Said SIMSON will diſpoſe of two or three houſe and lots in the town of Oyſter Bay, Long Iſland, on terms of payment that may ſuit the purchaſer, or will barter for a houſe in New York.

If any perſon [illegible] or title, they may have power from the executors to make the ſales, and execute proper conveyances.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ABRAHAM LOTT.

New York, 8 March, 1775. 80——84

this place to New York, he requeſts the continuance of their favours, aſſuring them that he will faithfully exert himſelf to merit their future approbation. CONSTANT COOPER.

Morris Town, 4th March, 1775

[illegible] ſaid mortgage, be paid and diſcharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23. 1775. } 78——1703

[illegible] all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's moſt obliged ſervant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.